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THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1893.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Marion county is not the only county of the State in which public finance is undervalued and neglected. The politicians know a thing or two over in Hancock county. They have run the county beautifully in debt—which seems to be the chief end and aim of county financiers. A little thing like the law had no terrors for them, when it came to building a courthouse. In other counties similar abuses or abuses of some other sort exist.

One of the alarming signs of the time is the vast increase of county and township expenses in the last few years. More alarming is the low tone of morality or looseness of method of county officers and township trustees in handling the public money. In so many instances, as almost to make it the general rule, they seem to be "on the make," to regard official position not as a public trust, but as a private "snag," as an opportunity to line their pockets by petty appropriations out of the public money, or by corrupt commissions on contracts and supplies. The distressing thing about it is that men who are perfectly honest and upright in all their private dealings, appear to have no scruples about cheating the public—that is, to say, their fellow taxpayers—when once they get their hands on the public purse.

A dealer in county and township supplies, of long and wide experience in this State, asserted not long ago that he knew of only one township trustee who was surely and strictly honest. Of two others he was not fully satisfied. He thought they were honest, but did not feel quite sure of it. All the rest that he had dealt with expected to profit at the expense of the township funds when any transaction was made. Doubtless many of these men are not consciously dishonest. Morality, however, is a conventional thing. The word itself in its etymology means merely what is "customary," or "habitual."

Let an abuse become "habitual" or "customary," and too many men never stop to question or consider its morality. So, county officers and township trustees go on with their petty peculations, oftentimes without a thought that they are really stealing the public money. And then, too, it must be remembered, that the community itself does not look on the peculation of the public money or the abuse of public trust with the severity they deserve. Rather it too often takes a complacent or indulgent view thereof. If the corruptionist becomes wealthy at the public expense, there are many of the citizens, whose trust he has really abused, to applaud him and push him forward.

Thus the question of official honesty is far-reaching, has wide ramifications, and is not to be settled in any simple and easy way. But one thing is certain. Our present system of county government almost invites corruption, certainly makes the way easy. In small, sparsely settled counties, in which every one knows everybody else, the system might work well enough. But in large, populous counties it is utterly inadequate. In this county, for example, we elect three men of no experience in large affairs to take full charge of the multifarious and important concerns of some 250,000 people. They have the expenditure of three-quarters of a million yearly. There are practically no checks upon them. What wonder that business methods are not observed, that money is squandered, that favorite contractors are overpaid, that abuses flourish, that the county is plunged into debt? It is what we might expect; it is what we fear we shall never get away from until we devise a better system of county control. In governmental matters, it is necessary to suspect every man, and to make it as difficult as possible, by all kinds of restraints and checks, for him to be dishonest. Even then he will frequently cheat you. But the man chosen to office who is fairly honest will be preserved, while a loose and bad system like ours tempts even saints.

THE PASADENA DISPUTE.

Evidently, France is getting ready to retreat from the position she assumed on the Pasadena question, and if the tone of certain French papers may be assumed to accord with public opinion, the retreat will soon become a rout. It is almost impossible to believe that a French newspaper could use such language as that used by the *Autorité* and the *Siecle*. The latter paper expresses itself thus: "France would hardly come off better in a war with England than did Spain in the war with the United States. France would be better employed in developing her colonies than in thwarting England. Hardly less remarkable is the *Autorité's* comment on the action of the government in occupying Pasadena:

"It was a stupid mistake, and now England calls on us to get out. Well, it is no use talking; we shall have to get out. Otherwise, there will be war, which would be leading us to ruin."

The papers are, no doubt, right, but it is strange that France should be so weak and that that weakness should be so frankly admitted. If it is really true that that great nation can hope to make no better showing against Great Britain than Spain made against the United States, she can hardly expect to cut much of a figure in European politics, except as an appendage to Russia. There are no better soldiers in the world than the French when properly led, and they have won more victories over European troops than the soldiers of any other nation. It will not do to assume that the Frenchmen of to-day are less brave and patriotic than their ancestors. The nation is proud of its army—no proud, in fact, that it seems willing to perpetrate an act of gross injustice rather than suffer any

reflection to be cast on it. Vast sums of money are spent to maintain its effectiveness, and yet when war threatens the French papers tell the world, and tell it truly, that war with England "would be madness." It is a humiliating and painful confession.

Of course, in a struggle with England, the operations would be conducted to a great extent on the ocean, and England's naval preponderance is overwhelming. Moreover, the French have never won any important successes on the sea. Our war with Spain has demonstrated that the qualities of the men working and fighting the ships are as important as they ever were, so that those nations which were superior a hundred years ago in sea-fighting still retain their superiority. It is not a question of machines, but, as of old, a question of men. And the British sailor never had but one equal, and that is the American sailor. But admitting all this, it ought still to be possible for France to do better even on the ocean than Spain did. She would be overwhelmingly beaten by the English, but she might fairly hope, if not to win a few isolated victories, at least to inflict great loss upon her enemy. The French government is not so efficient as it should be, but it is not to be supposed that it is as weak and corrupt as that of Spain.

Yet it is only on this theory that one can account for the confessions of weakness made by the two Paris papers. France is rich, while Spain is poor. The French army is on paper, at least, a formidable fighting machine, abundantly equipped with everything necessary for a campaign. The French navy ranks second only to that of Great Britain. If, therefore, it be true that "France would hardly come off better in a war with England than did Spain in the war with the United States," it can only be because the government has failed to do its duty. The Latin races seem destined to lose their influence in the politics of the world. Spain has just been defeated in a war with the United States. The condition of Italy is known to be desperate. And now we are told, on French authority, that France can do nothing but submit to the demands of England "to get out of Pasadena." Unless her people are stirred to desperation by this shameful confession of weakness, it is almost certain that the Pasadena dispute will be peacefully settled by the retreat of the French government.

MARION COUNTY FINANCES.

Poor Marion county! With the richest tax duplicate in the State, and an income of three-quarters of a million dollars by taxation, the county has no money from any semi-annual settlement to the next, except what it borrows at high interest. Every six months—that is, after the May and December settlements with the treasurer—the county is put in the attitude of the man who declared: "Well, I'll pay every dollar I owe to-day, but I'll have to borrow it all back again tomorrow to live for the next six months."

According to the records of the county commissioners, Marion county is \$306,000 in debt in warrants and temporary loans. It has been in this condition for three years or more, and will continue so indefinitely for all the present commissioners seem to care or care. Of course, this debt is in addition to the \$600,000 of bonded indebtedness. Every six months—in May and December—Treasurer Schmidt "settles" with the county. That is, he accounts for the taxes collected in the preceding six months. The revenue thus obtained is absorbed by Mr. Schmidt to pay himself for temporary loans, which, the records declare, he has made to the county, amounting to \$238,000. The records show that Mr. Schmidt has for three years received, personally, an average of \$14,000 annually as interest on a temporary loan of \$238,000. It is true that the loan was inherited from the board composed of Commissioners Refnecke, Hunter and Farrel, and from Treasurer Sterling R. Holt. That board has been out of office, deservingly, for three years. In the beginning, Treasurer Holt lent the county \$17,000, then \$19,000, and when he went out of office, in 1890, the county owed him \$237,000. Mr. Schmidt came into office, and in January, 1891, the commissioners, to use Mr. Greer's language, "transferred" the loan to Mr. Schmidt, reducing it to \$200.

Three years have passed. Nothing has been done in further reduction of this debt. Expenditures have increased. The commissioners have made reckless printing bargains; have preyed upon the county's resources with illegal allowances; have paid exorbitant charges for "rebinding and repairing" county records; have had, as they say in their defense, extraordinary "expenses," and not once have the brilliant financiers thought of refunding the temporary loan at a lower rate of interest!

What a record to present as a certificate for re-election!

THE RACE WAR.

The race war now raging in North Carolina and Mississippi is a disgrace to our civilization. We have never been guilty of "waving the bloody shirt," or of advocating the intervention of the Federal government in the domestic affairs of the States. But those that have held the view that the States should be left to themselves have felt that it was in this way that the problem could best be solved. The problem that confronted the Southern people was one for the existence of which they were not solely responsible, and the conservative men of the country have insisted that they were entitled to patient and charitable treatment at the hands of those who, in the nature of things, could know little of the conditions existing in the South.

We still think that this is the correct view. The policy of Federal coercion and interference failed entirely to accomplish any good results. All through the days during which that policy was followed Southern outrages continued, and the negroes were never more unsafe than when the Government was doing its utmost to protect them. But, in spite of all this, it is impossible for men that believe that citizens of the United States are entitled to the equal protection of the law to note what is now going on in two Southern States without the gravest apprehension. It is nothing more nor less than a race war. It is not important who provoked it, or what is its purpose. The simple fact is that thirty-five years after emancipation the feeling between the whites and the blacks in the South

is such as to make an outbreak probable at any time.

It is not a time to indulge in denunciations—the situation is too humiliating for that. The whole nation is disgraced by the acts of violence now being perpetrated in North Carolina and Mississippi. It is not a Southern question, but a national question. Nor have we of the North been guiltless. We do not make war on the negroes, but the race prejudice is quite as strong throughout the North as it is in the South. We try to cheat ourselves into the belief that it is not so, but the effort is vain. And if the negro population were as numerous in Indiana as it is in Mississippi it is not improbable that our white people would act very much as do the white people of Mississippi. It is only a few days since the Republican Governor of Illinois denied the equal protection of the laws, which he was constitutionally bound to give, to the negro miners brought into that State from Alabama. The truth is that the negro is discriminated against all over the country and in many ways. And it is because this is so that we say that the question is a national question. It takes on different phases in different localities, but at bottom it is the same question.

No doubt the problem will be solved some day. But the time is much farther off than the more sanguine of us thought. We have not yet learned the truth of the declaration of independence that all men are created equal and that they are entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Our practice does not conform to our theory. We think ourselves a free people, and yet there are hundreds of thousands of our citizens who are denied their fundamental political rights and who are not protected in the enjoyment of the most fundamental right of all—the right to live. It would be fatuous to deny that the present situation is full of the gravest peril. Certainly it can not endure without demoralizing our political life and seriously weakening our political institutions.

Spain thinks time is money, and she wants all she can get.

Tammany Democrats do not seem to regret that his military duties kept Col. Bryan out of New York State.

The registration in the city of New York this year is 556,389, as against 527,192 in 1887. This is a big registration for an off year and seems to indicate that the Tammany machine is getting out its full vote. The signs are that the Democrats will win the election. The registration of certain elements are almost solidly arrayed against Roosevelt because of his enforcement of the liquor laws. At the same time Croker is working for a victory that he may play the Warwick or President maker in the next national Democratic convention. For these reasons it is not to be well-nigh a national calamity if Roosevelt is beaten.

It is harder to bottle up the Spanish diplomats than it was Cervantes's feet.

England's second blue book was simply an exposition of the fact that Salisbury's backbone was all.

"Intrinsic value" is the value the opinion of the Sentinel had before the national Democratic convention and the outcome value is the value they now have, after the convention put its stamp on the party. The stamp has not added to their value, for they do not now pass at par.

Again we are reminded by riots in the South that we have problems at home.

Perhaps the Sentinel can say whether a silver dollar circulates because of its intrinsic value or because it is backed by the credit of the Government. In other words, does the Sentinel stand by Turpie and Towne, or by Bryan?

We are not at all interested in the logomachy which the Sentinel delights in apropos of our use of the phrase "intrinsic value." As we have said before, that may not be the best phrase to describe the fact, but it is a good phrase and one easily understood. But about the fact there is no dispute, and the fact is that the Sentinel does not discuss nor refer to sound standard money will stand the anvil or the melting-pot test. The purchase power of the metal will be the same whether it is in the form of coin. Nothing is added to it by pure act of law. Now you can call this billion value of commercial value if you prefer. But in ordinary usage, intrinsic value expresses the thing clearly.

Leutenant Hobson is sending in the Spanish cruizers.

The world will produce more gold and fewer silverites this year than ever before.

The Illinois Supreme Court has upheld the Torrens land title law. This is the second time the court has passed upon the case. In 1890 the law was declared unconstitutional on the ground that it conferred judicial power upon the recorder. The law was amended by the late Legislature and the objectionable feature modified.

Under a Republican city administration, how the Journal would favor park improvements!

The Chicago-Virgin Coal Company managers have been placed under bond. Governor Tanner is still at large.

Judge O'Connell, of the Hancock Circuit Court, has the reputation of being an honest man and a fearless judge. The News yesterday printed a startling story of extravagance in Hancock county's affairs. We say extravagance. Perhaps a stronger word would be permissible. We hope that Judge O'Connell will call the attention of the grand jury to the condition of things. At this distance it looks as though stringent measures were required. If this depletion of the county treasury was done through ignorance the people should see that there is a cleavage of the office there on election day. If Judge O'Connell does not want to order an investigation until after the election, let politics might be made out of it, there is plenty of time after the election to look into the wrong-doing and do what ought to be done. The county is Democratic; Judge O'Connell is a Democrat; but as we said, he is known as an honest man and an upright judge. His duty in this matter is clear.

The Populists have been deprived of more campaign thunder. They can not talk about the Supreme Court any more.

"Colon" Harvey is to be taken down and ex-Governor Stone substituted as manager of the Democratic party. Evidently the leaders prefer to buy their campaign literature in the open market.

Each in His Own Name.

A fire-mist and a planet,
A crystal and a cell,
And caves where the cave-men dwelt;
And the sea and the sea-beasts,
And a face turned from the cloud—
Some call it Evolution,
And others call it God.

A haze on the crescent sea-beach,
The infinite, tender sky;
The ripe, brown tints of the cornfields,
And the wild geese sailing high;
And all over upland and lowland
The charm of the goldenrod—
Some of us call it Autumn,
And others call it Fate.

A picket frozen on duty,
A mother starved for her brood,
Socrates drinking the hemlock,
And Jesus on the road;
The millions who, humble and nameless,
And all over upland and lowland
Some call it consecration,
And others call it Heaven's time.

W. H. Carruth in *Leavenworth Times*.

The glory of Autumn.

Beside the meadow where the lowing cows
Gather at fall of eve, with frosty breath,
The gold of autumn glides the forest boughs,
How sweetly charmed is Summer to her death!

The chilly wind sighs round the naked thorn,
The dainty flowers have perished on the stem,
The eastern star, at close of even born,
Shines through the dew-drops' returning gleam.

But when from morning's gates, at purple day,
The smiling spirit of the night returns,
And over towering peaks the sunbeams play,
Alas! and bring the day's great cancer burns!

Oh! then there is a glory in the air
Such as the pride of Summer never gave!
The sunlight, the soft, golden light,
The brightened beauty's pathway to the grave!

—E. W. Shurtleiff in "The Lover's Year-Book of Poetry," (III), by Horace Parker Chandler.

"SCRAPPS."

No less than five systems of law are in use in Germany.

Jingo is the name of a cemetery in Miami county, Kansas.

The Comptroller of Georgia estimates that \$500,000 of intangible property is lost in that State.

James McNeill Whistler denies that he will teach in the New York academy. He says he will only "drop in" occasionally.

Greene—Do they play golf in Germany? Redd—Oh, yes; haven't you ever heard of the Frankfurter links—Yonkers Statesman.

In olden times a fanciful idea was to make the opening of the hall door help to wind the clock; thus each arrival helped to keep it going.

Swedish registered the hours during the middle of the century. For example, black marble dust, boiled nine times in wine, was a favorite recipe with learned monks.

Russia has larger forests, but they are much less accessible than those of Sweden, which are usually near rivers or the coast.

"Do not put your feet on the cushions!" an Indian chief once said to a white man in a carriage. "or you will dirty your boots." This was found added the other day by a cynical traveler in London. *Tit-Bits*.

The London Critic has compiled a list of sixty-nine noblemen who are directors of the London and North Western Railway. Sixty-four millions, the greater part of which has never yielded a penny of dividend.

An Edinburgh professor has made the calculation that if men were really as big as they sometimes feel, there would be room in Edinburgh for only one professor, three lawyers, two doctors and a reporter.

Chinese brides, when putting on their bridal garments on the eventful morning, stand in round, shallow baskets during their lengthy toilet. It is supposed to insure them placid and well-regulated lives in their new homes.

When the British Minister of the Chinese Emperor has a grudge against one of the nobles, he advises his royal master to send him to the "Yellow Sea." This visit generally means ruin, for the Emperor travels with a retinue of 10,000 persons.

Mrs. Gaswell—The Emperor of Germany is taking 100 trunks with him on his journey to the East. Do you suppose his wife is with him? Mrs. Gaswell—Yes; the Emperor's clothes are in it, and two trunks—*Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph*.

The Pasteur Institute in Paris has assumed such dimensions and importance that a second building has become necessary. At the same time a hospital for infectious diseases has been added. In other words, the funds being contributed by a lady who withholds her name.

When a lead pencil is put in manuscript or a pen in a letter, it is best to set the writing so it will not rub, try holding the writing over the spot of a boiling hot kettle for a few moments; then let it become thoroughly dry before allowing it to be enclosed in an envelope.

The sulphur of Japan is nearly all obtained from surface volcanic deposits. The output is gradually decreasing. In 1887 the output was 4,320 tons, while the output in 1892 was 4,320 tons.

Through her associated workmen's clubs, Rome has organized a "Legion of Honor" for the purpose of maintaining the law by every peasant and soldier and the medium of the honor, 4,000 and upward, annually perpetrated in Italy.

Wire fences which the American army utilized for telephone lines in Cuba, are now serving the same purpose in Australia, thus enabling farmers to communicate with each other over distances extending to thirteen miles. The system relieves the monotony and isolation of life in the back country.

A novelty in stationery seen this autumn in some excellent shops is Wood-pulp paper. Its color is the light blue of that much-esteemed ware with heavy white raised lines on the top and bottom of the envelopes. The paper comes up in boxes of Wood-pulp blue with white decorations—*New York Post*.

Ducky, the royal parrot of England, presented to the King in 1850 by Pitt, is dead at the age of 38. He was a first accomplished talker, and was banished from the court for a time in 1850 because of his powers of mimicry and the truthful statements it did not hesitate to make even in the presence of royalty.

Time was when London was a watering-place, whose wells, if not rivaling Bath or Harrogate, were widely famed and resorted to by people from all quarters. In South London there were many spas—Lambeth Wells, which sold water for a penny a quart and gave it to the poor for nothing; St. George's wells, Sydenham wells and Dulwich wells being the best known.

The throne-room of the Sultan, at Constantinople is a gorgeous sight. The gliding is unequalled by any other building in Europe, and from the ceiling hangs a superb Venetian chandelier, the 200 lights of which make a gleam like that of a veritable sun. At each of the four corners of the room tall candelabra in lacinated glass are placed, and the throne is a huge seat covered with red velvet and having arms and back of pure gold.

The most curious and costly pearl necklace in the world is said to be owned by the Countess Henckels, a lady well known in Paris society. It is composed of three historical necklaces, each of which attracted attention in its day. One of them was the "Venus necklace," and is known as the "Venus necklace," and is known as the "Venus necklace," and is known as the "Venus necklace."

Spider lines, which have long been employed for marking distances, are now utilized in making strong cords for military balloons. The professional schools of Chalais-Meudon, France, spiders are bred and trained for the purpose of furnishing the lines. A dozen spiders are grouped before a reel, which withdraws the delicate thread, and each thread is released when it has yielded twenty to forty yards of line. Each spider is of a different color, and is washed to remove the sticky matter on its surface. Eight of these are next combined into a thread, which is lighter and stronger than silk.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. Get a box at once.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Engineers Have Completed the Survey and Are Returning.

New York, October 25.—Louis Wickmann, of the Atlas Steamship Company, who arrived here on the fruit steamer *Alita* from Greytown, said that the surveys of the proposed route of the Nicaragua canal, in accordance with the grant of the old Nicaragua canal Association, which was transferred to the Maritime Canal Company, has been completed, and that nearly all the civil engineers were returning to their homes. Mr. Wickmann was surprised to learn that the commission appointed by President Zelaya to render an opinion as to the date the concession to construct a canal across Nicaragua expires, had decided that the grant held by the Maritime Canal Company holds good until October 20, 1899.

It remains to be seen what action Congress will take in the matter when the report of Admiral Walker's commission and the Morgan bill will come up," said Mr. Wickmann. "The issue is now before the United States getting control of the old Nicaragua canal grant at Managua, and there it is said that Article 7 of the concession prohibits the government control by providing that the present concession is transferable only to such company of execution as shall be organized by the Nicaragua canal Association, and in no case governments or to foreign public powers."

Mr. Wickmann has been to Nicaragua in connection with the purchase from the Nicaragua government by the Atlas Steamship Company of the former's railroads, steamboats, machine shops and machines, and about 40,000 acres of land to be selected from the national domain anywhere where in the republic. As a result of this deal, which practically gives the Atlas company control of the affairs in the Central American republic, the steamship company decided to abandon the old San Juan waterway, and to construct a new cause at times the bed of the river is dry, and for what will hereafter be known as the Chamela and Pacific Company, a railroad from Greytown to Colorado Junction has been built.

THEY BOTH WON.

John S. Vosburgh and His Wife Indulge in Long Race.

Syracuse, N. Y., October 25.—A race across the continent between John S. Vosburgh and his wife, Kate, resulted today in a compromise decision by Dr. E. Pettit, the referee appointed to adjust the difficulty between man and wife. It appears that last spring Mr. Vosburgh became angry at his father-in-law, J. B. Stinson, a Los Angeles banker, and left his home, taking two of his three boys with him. He settled near his old home in this State, and a short time ago returned to Los Angeles to make an effort to induce his wife to live with him, and away from her father's influence. Mrs. Vosburgh took advantage of Vosburgh's presence in California by taking the first train, with her father, for the East, with the apparent purpose of securing her two boys. Vosburgh got wind of her departure, and followed her hours after her first telegraphing his relatives to take care of the boys. When Mrs. Vosburgh arrived in New York, she was met by her father, and the boys were produced in court. Testimony was presented on both sides, and the referee found that neither the father nor the mother is morally bad, and gives the older boy to the father and the younger to the mother.

A BOYS' TOWN.

One to be Established Near Denver by the Brightside Corporation.

Denver, Colo., October 25.—Incorporation papers have been filed for the Brightside Educational Corporation, a charitable organization in connection with the American Boys' League, which proposes to establish a town near Denver for the support and education of boys whose friendlessness or poverty precludes their education by other means. A tract of land has been secured ten miles from this city, and the Brightside School for Boys, which has been conducted here for the last five years, is to be established there.

A Modern Survey Boat.

Washington, D. C., October 25.—A large, completely equipped, modern Government survey boat, The *Pathfinder*, will be launched at the Crescent shipyard, Baltimore, Md., on Monday, October 26. It is the first vessel fitted out with all modern appliances, built for the coast and geodetic survey in recent years, and it is especially designed for service in Alaska. It has a length over all of 102 feet, is of 1,000 tons capacity and has a beam radius of 7,000 miles.

[Written for The Indianapolis News.]

October Days.

"Days down on us that make amends for many."—Swinburne.

The hours, like eager children who forget a gloom which yesterday was burdensome, seem almost unaccounted for and come. Sharp tones, but wholly innocent of threat. It seems the frock is scarcely silent yet.

And one may almost hear the pheasant drum;

For Autumn paints the maple and the gum While still the pasture lands are green and wet.

The sky is soft and clear, and no bird dares Alight its blue; but flocking crows, cooed.

Within the wood, are clamorous by starts And through the thinning willow trees revealed.

A group of boys with walnut laden carts Press homeward by the dim road down the field.

Spencer, Ind. —Jethro C. Guimer.

Coughs That Kill.

are not distinguished by any mark or sign from coughs that fail to be fatal. Any cough, neglected, may sap the strength and undermine the health until recovery is impossible. All coughs lead to lung trouble, if not stopped.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Cures Coughs.

"My wife was suffering from a dreadful cough. We did not expect that she would survive, but Mr. A. V. Royal, deputy surveyor, happened to be stopping with us over night, and having a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral with him, induced my wife to try this remedy. The result was so beneficial that she kept on taking it until she was cured."

R. R. HUMPHRIES, Sausage, Ga. of Atoka.

"My little daughter was taken with a distressing cough, which for three years defied all the remedies I tried. At length, on the urgent recommendation of a friend, I began to give her Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After using only a few bottles, I found the greatest surprise that she was improving. Three bottles completely cured her."

J. A. GRAY.

Trar. Salesman Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

is put up in half-size bottles at half price—50 cents.

SYRUP OF FIGS

NEVER IMITATED IN QUALITY.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, a knowledge of this fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of the remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N. Y.

WANT ADS IN THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS ONE CENT A WORD.



Another Spanish Victory!!! He's captured Battle Ax.

You may be disappointed in war, in politics, or in business, but you will never be disappointed in

BattleAx PLUG

It is the one chewing tobacco in the world that is always the same good chew—and the largest piece at the lowest price. Try it to-day.

Remember the name when you buy again.



A Brooklyn woman, whose husband is connected with one of the Trust Companies of that city, was a sufferer from dyspepsia, and induced to try Ripans Tabules. She says that the effect on her was immediate. They helped her right away, and she was surprised to note what an appetite she had, and became curious to learn what the Tabules could be made of to produce such a result, and so quickly. She laughingly said that her husband threatened to bring suit for damages—because since she began taking the Tabules his grocery bill had increased three dollars a week.

For GRAY IRON CASTINGS Try

